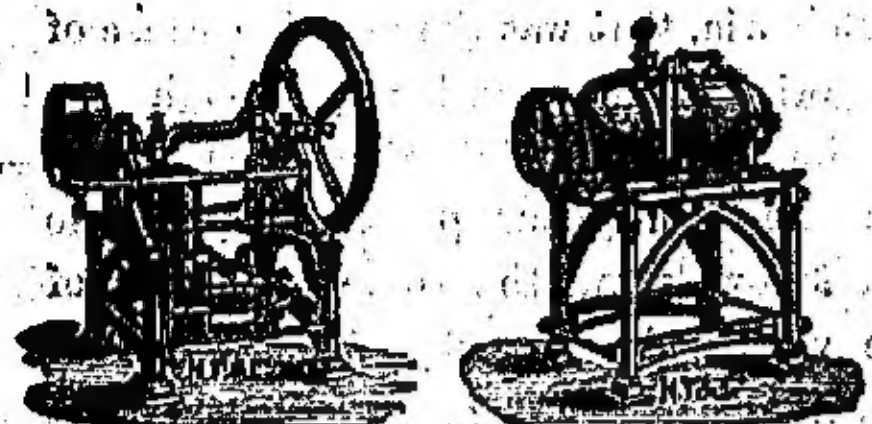


Intimations.

APPLY TO

HAYWARD TYLER & Co.
For their Pamphlets on the Manufacture of
AERATED WATERS.

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE FOR

**SODA WATER
MACHINERY.**

24 & 25, WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON.

The Greatest Wonder of Modern
Times!**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the druggist Mahomet to inform the Fakie that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcers of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcers, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and home-made bread were upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of pigs, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876.**OAKLEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-GRINDING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND LEATHER KNIFE POLISH. KNIVES, CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. 25c. and 50c. per tin.

**OAKLEY'S
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS**

PREVENT FRICTION IN GRINDING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

**OAKLEY'S
SILVERSMITHS SOAP**

FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 50c. EACH.

**OAKLEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD**

IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 20, & 40 LBS. EACH, & 12, 20, 30, & 40 LBS. EACH.

**JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER, GOLD, AND PLATE GLASS**

WELLINGTON BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NEWS FOR HOME.The Overland China Mail.
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 12 to 24 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month, on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, condensed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per copy (postage paid 25 cents), \$12 per annum (postage paid \$12.50).

Orders should be sent to Geo. Murray Baker, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

Intimations.

REMOVAL NOTICE.**PELLATT & Co.,**
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON.
Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have removed to their**NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,**

17, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, where may be seen samples of every description of

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regimental Messes, Hotels, Confectioners, Ships' Cabins, &c.; also **CHANDLERS**, for Gas, Kerosene or Candles.**CHINA and STONE WARE**, for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service. **CHEMICAL GLASS WARE**, Steam Gauges, Vials, &c.**ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOCKS, LAMPS**, and all **MESS and HOTEL** requisites.All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or London reference and addressed to the Office,
17, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, London.**PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.**
167/8 1w 52t 167/9**Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.****DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE**
(Ex Army Med. Staff)**IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.**

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. See Times, July 12, 1884. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
Remedial uses and action.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1884.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,
83, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further cautioned, a forgery of the Government Stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

167/7 1w 28t 167/8

**GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S
STORES.**

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna, and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
Jams and Jellies,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,
PURE SALAD OIL,
Mustard, Vinegar,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
Fresh Salmon and Herrings,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
Tarragon Bloaters,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
Prepared Soups, in Tins,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
Hams and Bacon, in Tins,
PRESERVED CIGARETTES,
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages, &c.**BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,**
Yorkshire Game and Fork Pies,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
Plum Puddings,
LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
All genuine goods bear the names of Grosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.**GROSSE & BLACKWELL,**
SURVIVORS TO THE QUEEN,
60 SO SQUARE, LONDON
167/7 1w 52t 167/8

Intimations.

**DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.****DINNEFORD'S
FLUID
MAGNESIA.**
DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London.N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

30mr78 1w 52t 30mr79

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus,*Lea & Perrins*
which is placed on every bottle of **WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,** and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Chemists throughout the World.

8de77 1w 52t 7de78

**BEAR'S
SMOKING MIXTURE
& BIRDSEYE
TOBACCO.**

The proprietors of these justly celebrated Tobaccos beg to call the attention of the public to the varieties named below, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobaccos.

CAUTION.—The public should be warned that it is never sold except in packets and consists of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of the Proprietor's signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco. York River Tobacco. Latakia Tobacco.
Birdseye. Carolina Rose. Ononoko.
Cut Cavendish. Havana Tobacco. Imperial.
Returns Tobacco. Persian. Smoking Mixture.**CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."**
Manufactory—Great Suffolk Street, Southwark, London.
THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.The Best Investment of the Day
for a Small Outlay.
And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 50 pages of illustrations and information, forwarded free.**BARNETT, SON & FOSTER,**
Engineers,
23c, Forester Street, Hoxton,
London, England.
22de77 1w 13t 22mr78**A S T H M A
AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. THE MOST
EFFECTUAL
REMEDY IS
DATURA TABULA.**

Inward in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, and Sold by them and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

HONG LISTS.
Circular, large sheet.
THE AMENDED HONG LIST
in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.
At the "China Mail" Office.**RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.**
RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable.**RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVEN-
DER WATER.**
**RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED
EAU DE COLOGNE.**
**RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLO-
RIDA WATER.**
RIMMEL'S JOCKRY CLUB, and other fragrant perfumes.**RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE and GLY-
CERINE** gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the head.**RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCE-
RINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR,
HONEY, ALMOND, LITTLE, COAL-
TAR,** and other SOAPS in bars or cakes.**RIMMEL'S VIOLETTINE, VIOLET,
ROSE, ROSE-LEAF, and other TOILET
POWDER,** in boxes and packets.**RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE** cleans, whitens, and preserves the Teeth, refreshes the mouth, and sweetens the Breath.**RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME,** for imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.

N.B.—All Rimmel's Perfumery preparations will bear the name of Rimmel's on the wrapper, and are sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

E. RIMMEL, Perfumer by appointment to H.B.M. the Princess of Wales, 99, Strand, London.

Intimations.

TO MAKE A TON OF FINEST ICE.**ICE-MAKING MACHINES,** working continuously, and also in hot climates, and producing from 1 ton to 24 tons of chemically pure, and transparent ice per day, according to size. Yeass & Littmann's Improved Ammonia System—unrivalled and awarded the Grand Medal of Progress, at Vienna, 1873. Household Ice Machines, Water Cooling Apparatus for Breweries, Air Cooling Apparatus for Theatres, Stores, Government and other large buildings. Address for Illustrated Price Lists and Circulars.**Messrs. HEIDECCKE, LAUTH & Co.,**
General Agents to the Manufacturers,
35, SEETHING LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Agents Wanted. 16mr78 1w 21 31mr78

ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS.
Largest Stock in England. Lathes, Drills, Planing, Shaping, Slotting, Screwing, Punching and Shearing Machines, Engines, Steam Hammers, &c., every description, which for design and finish are unsurpassed. Lowest prices.**SCOTT BROTHERS,**
HALLOW, ENGLAND.
16mr78 1w 4t 16ap78**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.**
Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

16fe78 1w 52t 16fe79

OXYGEN IS LIFE.

Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

The question naturally presents itself, "Why is so valuable an element so little regarded and so seldom prescribed?" The only answer which can be given is—That a certain difficulty has been found in so preparing it that its action may be kept under perfect control. Hitherto it has been used in alcohol, in chloroform, and in several other substances; but however valuable it has been found in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been observed, which have led physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and to employ it only in extreme cases, and after every other remedy has failed. But a chemical process has now been discovered, by which its invaluable action on the human system may be realised without any of those drawbacks which previous modes of administration have invariably produced.

CAUTION.—Phosphorus is sometimes sold in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where solid particles of Phosphorus are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.**DR. BRIGHT'S
PHOSPHODYNE.**

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Dizziness of Spirit, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy, Phosphodyne (Ozonio Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
Is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrass, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages, accompany each case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; patients of this medicine should, therefore, be careful to observe that the words "DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE" are blown in the bottle, and that the Directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentees.

Important Caution: Beware of Piracy and a Spurious Imitation.
Wholesale Agents for:
Bombay Presidency D. S. KERR & Co., Bombay.
Rangoon. R. SCOTT, TROSBROOK & Co., Calcutta.STATISTICAL & Co.,
BARNES & Co.,
J. CORRIE & Co.,
BARNES & Co.,
E. GILLOTT & Co.,
J. MATTIAND & Co.,
Calcutta.A. S. WATSON & Co.,
Hongkong.WATSON, CLAYTON & Co.,
Shanghai.

NOTES TO THE TRADE.—Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne can only be procured through the above appointed Agents, who will supply on liberal terms.

16fe77 1w 52t 16fe78

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c.; should the papers published (and they should) and the circulation justify such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (read references being given, when furnished), to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).Trainer's *Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been sent to us as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of vast stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King*, by the Rev. E. J. Kitch, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Benson, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes' and 'Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."**THE CHINESE MAIL.**
This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Ayn, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field opened to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to
Geo. MURRAY BAKER,
China Mail Office.

16fe77 1w 52t 16fe78

Intimations.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.
SAMUEL BORROW, Secretary.
A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets.....\$31,700,000
Surplus.....\$ 5,500,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon terms very favourable to the assured.
For full information and particulars, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship

"AMOEY,"
G. H. DREWES, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878. ap6

STEAMER "OXFORDSHIRE."

ALL CLAIMS against the above Steamer must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before TUESDAY Next, the 9th instant, otherwise they will not be recognized.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878. ap9

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), ceased from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under his new regime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,

Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUER, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
Also,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 18th April, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. F. S. I. H. O. Commandant PASQUALINI, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Species will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 17th April, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DE POUY,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878. ap18

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

QUICKSTEP, American barque, Captain Barnaby.—Captain.

MOORE STAR, American ship, Captain J. U. Thomson.—Order.

PANSTON, British barque, Capt. R. H. Abbott.—Chinese.

HARK AWAY, British barque, Captain Fetta.—Russell & Co.

SEAS OF INDIA, British barque, Captain Holloway.—Adams, Bell & Co.

ASTORIA, British steamer, Captain D. Scott.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

COCKOIA, British ship, Capt. Spence.—Meyer & Co.

ANTROCH, American barque, Capt. W. B. Raymond.—Chinese.

LADAGO, American ship, Captain G. B. Ferra.—Captain.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 5, 7 p.m., Dale, British steamer, 644, Jas. Thompson, Hatphong March 31, and Holhow April 4, General.—TURNER & Co.
April 6, China, German steamer, 648, Aokermann, Shanghai April 2, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.
April 6, Chi On, Chinese gunboat, 1000, 7 guns, Lew Bueh, from Foochow, Amoy, and Swatow.
April 6, Ladago, American ship, 866, C. B. Pierce, Yokohama March 16, Rice.—CAPTAIN.
April 6, Glenroy, British steamer, 1872, Donaldson, Saigon April 2, Rice.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
April 6, Radnorshire, British steamer, 1201, Thomson, Saigon April 2, Rice and Salt.—H. KIRK & Co.

DEPARTURES.

April 6, Quarta, for Saigon.
6, Standard, for Saigon.
6, Norma, for Swatow.
6, Jessie Jamieson, for Keelung.
6, Hei Cheong, for Bangkok.
6, Ningpo, for Shanghai.
6, Hailong, for Tamsui, do.
6, Emerald, for Manila.
6, China, for Canton.
6, Agamemnon, for London, do.

CLEARED.

Petrol, for Quinhon.
Douglas, for Coast Ports.
Malabar, for Guam.
Pearl, for Amoy.
Danube, for Bangkok.
Pernambuco, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Dale, from Halphong and Holhow, 75 Chinese.
Per China, from Shanghai, 16 Chinese.
Per Glenroy, from Saigon, 7 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Ningpo, for Shanghai, Dr. Rogers.
Per Agamemnon, for London, Captain Thomsett, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Dale reports: On March 31st at 8.30 a.m., passed the steamer Zombonga bound in to Halphong. Left Halphong on the 4th at 7.30, and had fine weather.

The German steamer China reports: Had fresh N.E. winds with cloudy and foggy weather from port to port; last night hove-to for 12 hours outside the Ninepins.

The British steamer Glenroy reports: Fine weather with light Easterly winds until yesterday evening, when had fresh N.E. breezes.

The British steamer Radnorshire reports: Fine weather with light Easterly winds; nearing port had strong N.E. winds. On 5th inst. at 8 a.m. spoke the S. S. Andromeda, 200 miles S.W. of the Looe.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When left, Name, From, Remarks.

Aug. 14, Regulus, Cardiff.

Sept. 3, Andrea, Flushing Roads.

Oct. 2, Anna Bertha, Cuxhaven.

19, Oscar, Hamburg.

25, Benedicta, San Francisco.

Nov. 1, Elizabeth Oatle, Antwerp.

2, Oatle (s.), Liverpool.

3, Johann Smidt, London.

4, Minna, London.

5, Elizabeth Shields, Hamburg.

20, Jett, Cardiff.

Dec. 1, Glengaber, Flushing.

2, Otto, Hamburg.

3, Devana, London.

13, Sir Harry Parkes, London.

19, Sedan, Cardiff.

19, Forward, Newcastle (N.S.W.).

23, J. R. Worcester, London.

25, G. E. S., Liverpool.

Jan. 3, Korso, Penarth.

17, Elyton Castle, Greenock.

22, Belle of Oregon, Liverpool.

27, Earl of Devon, Antwerp.

30, Elizabeth Childs, Plymouth.

31, Wandering Jew, Penarth.

Feb. 2, Per Ardua, London.

7, Nourmahal, London.

8, Lady Penrhyn, Sydney.

9, Lodow, Palmouth.

9, Hedwig, Cardiff.

9, Channel Queen, Cardiff.

10, Sarah Nicholson, Sydney.

14, Karo, Penarth.

16, Prata (s.), Liverpool.

16, Madras (s.), London.

21, Magdala, Cardiff.

AT AMOY.

Sept. 1, Carl Wilhelm, Cardiff.

Nov. 8, Catharina, Cardiff.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Londoun Castle, Glenasmole.

Viking, Birnie.

Penarth, Robert Henderson.

Miko, Dunne Castle.

Wyo, Ben Accord.

At Liverpool.

Aurora (s.), Dismal (s.).

Mabel Clark, Victoria (s.).

At Glasgow.

Stanhope, Ocean King (s.).

At Greenock.

Wegow (s.).

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For QUINHOON and SAIGON.—

Per Petrol, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 7th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For SAIGON.—

Per Pernambuco, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 7th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—

Per Amoy, at 8.30 p.m. on Monday, the 8th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—

Per Atholl, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 8th inst.

For YOKOHAMA.—

Per Orissa, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 8th inst.

For SAIGON.—

Per Benoit, at 1.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 9th inst.

Per Ballona, at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, the 10th inst.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet *Glenroy*, will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 11th April.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 10th April.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

now deceased, they replied that they had not. A work like this, elegantly written in prose and poetry, falls to read far in Chinese society. The Chinese conductors of the book trade do nothing to push the circulation of new works. A few hundred copies are sold in Peking; that is all. None of my visitors had heard of the motion of the earth. Our teaching permeates slowly among the reading class through the general poverty of the people, the deadness of trade, the want of newspapers, the stagnation of ideas, and the absence of rapid and regular traffic.

We may add that the volume is handsomely got up, and printed in good bold type, and is calculated to form a very agreeable companion on a summer holiday.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are informed that Bishop Burdon will preach at the forenoon service in the Cathedral to-morrow.

THE S. E. Agamemnon carried away quite a number of old residents to-day, and her decks were crowded with friends to wish them good speed.

MR H. L. DUNN filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day on behalf of Look Amoo, a stocking seller, with liabilities to the amount of \$504.91. The case was set down for hearing on Friday, the 21st instant.

THE vessel we stated last night as undergoing repairs should have been the *Queensland* and not the *Singapore*. The latter vessel is still hard and fast, and there is very little hope of raising her. The repairs of the *Queensland* are estimated at \$2,000.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before His Lordship the Acting Chief Justice, Li Ayut passed his third examination in bankruptcy. He was ordered to come up in a fortnight for his final discharge. The Crown Solicitor (Mr E. Sharp) appeared for the bankrupt.

THE market value of Bank shares may now fairly be regarded as the Political Barometer of Hongkong. When the very warlike messages of a few days ago arrived, the shares were going begging at 50; they are now 55.

We learn that the subscriptions entered by the Chinese on behalf of the Famine Fund in the North this year amount to about \$31,000. Whether or not this sum includes any received from Canton and Macao, we are not in a position to say; but the result is the same, viz., that the Chinese, if properly governed, are capable of developing much of the higher qualities of our civilization.

THE Chinese Revenue cruiser *Ling Feng*, Captain Farrow, left here on the 25th ultimo, under orders for Hoihow and Pakhoi, to fetch the Customs Commissioners from those places. When the *Dale* left Hoihow on the 4th instant the *Ling Feng* had not yet entered an appearance at that port, although she must have been there nine days on voyage. She may have gone after pirates, or possibly have gone direct to Pakhoi.

BREAK-DOWN OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

WE regret to learn that the P. & O. Str. *Nizam*, bringing the London mails to the 1st of March, has met with an accident which has completely disabled her, about 150 miles to the South of Cape St. James. A Government steamer was to have been despatched from Saigon to tow her to that port. Particulars of the accident are not stated; but it is presumed that the mishap must have taken place on Wednesday, and that a day or two was expended in sending an open boat to Cape St. James. (A steamer launched would be very handy in such cases.) Unless, therefore, some private steamer happens to be coming up, we need not be surprised if the mail does not reach Hongkong before the next French steamer. We note, however, that the str. *Altona*, *Parise*, and *State of Alabama* were at Saigon when the *Radnorshire* left, and the *Marais* was in the river bound up.

The Superintendent of the P. & O. Co. has courteously forwarded to us the following:

"I am sorry to inform you that the *Nizam*, with the next English mails, has broken down and is anchored about 150 miles from Cape St. James. A steamer has been sent from Saigon to take her in tow."

One of the witnesses (Yung Aym) in the *Devolution* larceny case to-day was rather troublesome, and he refused to be sworn as a Chinaman. He persisted in taking hold of the Bible, although admitting he was no Christian. This man was several years in the Colonies, and has acquired a smattering of English. He has now thoroughly alienated himself from his country, ignoring both costume and pigtail; and so judge by his behaviour in Court to-day, he felt aggrieved when requested to make the declaration usually required of Chinese in our law courts. He is what is commonly known as a "Colonial Jack," and is doubtless considered an authority on all colonial matters by his countrymen. He said, when requested to make the usual Chinese declaration—"I do not know English, and I do not know Chinese."

properly spoken, my no sayes China custom; and it was only after a quarter of an hour's parleying that he could be induced to comply with the requirement of the Court.

The following notification, signed by Mr J. M. Price as Acting Colonial Secretary, appears in the *Government Gazette* of to-day:

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following Regulations under Section XII of the Post Office Ordinance, 1876, for facilitating the Local Delivery of correspondence, and for establishing a Local Parcel Post.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packages.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pakhoi, Hoihow, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, "Parcel, containing no letter," but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosives, Substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Iron, Lead, Glass, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.)
6th April, 1878.

LARCENY.

Choi Ayan, a water cooler, was sentenced to 4 weeks' hard labour for stealing a bucket.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Chu Atong, a coolie, was sent to 7 days' hard labour for being found in the unlawful possession of a piece of wood.

ASSAULTING A PRIESTESS.

Wak Aam, a coolie, was charged on a summons with assaulting one Tam Amul, a priestess. The complainant stated that she was a Buddhist nun and lived at Hung Tak Lane, next door to the defendant. On the 4th inst., the defendant's wife asked complainant to lend her money; this she refused, when the defendant's wife got angry and abused and beat complainant. The defendant then came and slapped the complainant, and his wife bit her finger. The complainant's story was corroborated by a widow who resided in the same house. The defendant stated that several women were beating his wife who was lying in the street. He denied having touched the complainant. —Fined 50 cents or 3 days' imprisonment, and ordered to find one surety in \$5 to keep the peace for 3 months.

MORE ASSAULTS.

Lum Ahol, a coolie, was fined \$1 for assaulting one Yung Aym, a sugar boiler at the Refinery.

THE "DEVOLUTION" LARCENY CASE.

Y Aum, alias Sha Aym, was charged on remand with stealing \$172 from one of the passengers on board the S. S. *Devolution* during her passage from Singapore to this port. The evidence of Yung Chin pu (the man to whom the money belonged), Yung Aym's friend, and the cook was taken and the case concluded, but as the facts are so well known we refrain from giving the evidence. The case was then adjourned until Monday next, in order to get the depositions signed.

China.

SHANGHAI.

We print below a set of Regulations which appear to have been lately drawn up at Peking by the Chinese Government in concert with the Foreign Ministers, and are sincerely glad to welcome this proof that the state of the River has had some attention from the authorities. The Regulations appoint the Harbour-Master conservator, and give him power to prevent all encroachments within the limits of the port. The duty of the Chinese Government to undertake such further works as may tend to remedy the deterioration of the harbour is also recognised, and we trust that such representations will now at once be made by the Harbour-Master, either of his own motion or with the support of the Treaty Commission, as will lead to the early employment of a designer to improve the rapidly narrowing channel.

1st.—All questions regarding the conservation of the Harbour are committed, in the first instance, to the Harbour-Master.

2nd.—The authority and control of the Harbour-Master, as hereinafter defined, extend to that part of the River opposite the City, the suburbs, and the Foreign Settlements, and to that part of the South Creek between the Settlements.

3rd.—Within these limits, no stone, earth, or other solid structure, or filling in or deposit of waste or other material upon either bank of the said River or Creek shall be permitted hereafter beyond lines which shall be established and marked out by the Harbour-Master. The Foreign Consular Body will be requested to appoint a Committee or Delegate to co-operate with the Harbour-Master and Chinese territorial authorities in the determination of such lines.

4th.—Within the same limits, no new wharves, jetties or piers, shall be constructed or placed, excepting with the permission of the Harbour-Master first had and obtained, and in accordance with plans approved by him.

5th.—The Harbour-Master may require the removal, by the party responsible, of any obstruction to the free course of the River, or any encroachment upon it made in contravention of the two preceding rules. Where the responsible party refuses compliance, the Harbour-Master will himself remove the obstruction or encroachment, and will recover the expenses attendant thereon by process in the appropriate Courts.

6th.—Any vessel, foreign or native, observed throwing ballast, &c., into the water, will be fined 100 taels for each offence.

7th.—It shall be the duty of the Harbour-Master to report to his superior officers, either upon his own motion or upon representation made to him, what other or further measures or works may be necessary or desirable to prevent the deterioration of the Harbour as a result of natural or other causes. The direction of all such works is the affair of the Chinese Government, which will also provide the necessary funds.

FATAL FIGHT ON BOARD THE "ANGLO-CHINESE" AT SHANGHAI.

Late on Friday night a disturbance occurred on board the O. S. S. Co's steamer *Anglo-Chinese*, moored alongside the Hongkong Wharf, resulting in the loss of a life. James Smith, being fatally stabbed, and in the apprehension of Charles Roberts, a sailor, charged with having caused his death. During the evening, it seems that some of the crew were ashore, and two of them, at least, returned on board under the influence of liquor. Roberts appears to have spent the evening at the Boat's Head, in company with two men belonging to the American war-vessel *Monocacy*. He returned on board about half past ten o'clock. At this time the quartermaster on duty, a man named Cavanagh, along with the baker and a sailor named Rogers, were in the baker's shop, joking and chaffing over a bottle of "Old Tom" gin. Roberts joined the party, but he asserts that he refused to have anything to drink with them. The joking and chaffing were continued, and as Roberts says, they commenced to quarrel with each other, and Cavanagh struck him too heavily, which resulted in a fight between the two on the deck. Cavanagh denies that he struck Roberts, who he alleges challenged him out to fight without any assigned reason. Be this as it may, Roberts and Cavanagh left the baker's shop and fought two or three rounds in what is known as the alley-way. A sailor named Thomas Quinn, brother to the baker, came up and interfered, whereupon Cavanagh ceased operations with Roberts, and commenced fighting with Quinn. Soon afterwards the boatswain made his appearance, apparently having been attracted to the place by hearing the noise, and he immediately interposed, with the view, as is supposed, to terminate the quarrelling. A voice warned him to "Stand off, boatswain, or you may get what you don't like," but he took no notice of it. The result was that he and Roberts got in contact, and were seen fighting together. By this time Cavanagh and Quinn had finished their encounter; and what seems most strange, those who had been looking on up to this point appear to have gone away; for nobody, so far as we could learn, actually saw the subsequent proceedings which culminated in the boatswain's death. Cries of "murder" and "help" were soon afterwards heard by two or three of the crew. The first person who appears to have heard them was a seaman named Swindles, who, proceeding in the direction whence the sound came, heard Roberts, who was then in an upright position, call out "murder," and instantly fall on the deck, flat on his back. At this time the boatswain was lying motionless on the deck in a pool of blood, Swindles seeing something wrong, he shouted a light from the galley, and then discovered that he was dead, having been stabbed in the region of the heart. Roberts was lying at a distance of about five feet away, to all appearance insensible. Swindles informed the Captain (Captain Jackson) and the chief officer of what had taken place; and several members of the crew soon gathered round. The Doctor from the steamship *Agamemnon*, belonging to the same company, which was lying near, was sent for, as were also the police. Lying near to Roberts was found a sailor's sheath knife, with a pointed blade, four and three-quarter inches in length, which was supposed to be the weapon which caused the boatswain's death. When the Doctor arrived, he examined the body and probed the wound; but could do nothing but pronounce life to be extinct. At this time Roberts had left the deck and gone into the fore-cabin, and from what the Captain was told he had him and also Thomas Quinn, who was using very violent language, put in iron to await the arrival of the Police. It was ten minutes past midnight when the chief officer arrived at the Hongkong Police Station with news of the occurrence, and five minutes afterwards Inspector Stripping, with a staff of men, were on board the steamer. Roberts and Quinn were both conveyed to the Police Station, where the former was charged with having feloniously stabbed and killed the boatswain, and the latter with being drunk and disorderly and using threatening language to the Captain. Roberts' trousers and pants on the thighs were found to be saturated with blood, and he was supplied with others. He complained of pain on the throat, intimating that it felt as if it was sore, but no marks of violence, we understand, could be discovered except two finger nail marks some distance from where he said he felt the pain.

The body of the boatswain was not removed, but left, in accordance with the custom long since obsolete in England, on the deck, in the position in which it was first found, until it had been viewed by the Coroner and Jury at half-past eight o'clock the following morning; a watch being merely put over it. A post mortem examination was then made by Dr. Johnston, and, we understand, it was found that the stab had not pierced the heart but severed an artery on the uppermost side. From the appearance of the wound, a casual observer would conclude that the knife had penetrated up to the hilt.

Deceased, we hear, was a sober, respectable man, and generally liked by all on board. He was a middle-aged man, and leaves a wife and two children.

An inquest was opened on the body of deceased by the Coroner, R. A. Mowat, Esq., at half-past eight o'clock on Saturday morning, and in the forenoon of the same day Roberts and Quinn were taken before Mr Mowat at the Police Court. Both inquiries were adjourned. —N. C. D. News.

LONDON GOSSIP.

The Channel swim feat is (says the *Folkstone Express*) again to be attempted during the ensuing season by a gentleman amateur. A rather heavy wager of no less than 500L to 100L has been made by two gentlemen well-known in sporting circles against a successful accomplishment of the task.

The Germans, who have earned a name as scientific soldiers, have been experimenting with the electric light with a view to making good use of this valuable means of illumination in warfare. Already in the last Franco-German war, the engineers at Mont Valerien and other forts around Paris found an application of the electric lamp, employing the same at night for sweeping the clouds in front with the piercing rays of this vivid light, the defenders being in this way assured against surprises or night attacks. The Germans are now trying to find out whether by lighting up the enemy's position at night time, they are able to see well enough to direct a fire against his batteries after daylight has ceased. As a rule, belligerents hope to make good, under cover of the night, any breach that has been made in their works during the day by the enemy's fire, and this of course they would be unable to do if the firing never ceased. At Metz it has been found that points out of electric range can be illuminated by the electric light at night time with sufficient clearness to permit gunners to take aim with accuracy.

A telephone apparatus has just been fixed at Windsor Castle, providing communication between the Palace and Royal mews. The apparatus, it is understood, works satisfactorily.

Prince's Islands, or Prinsep, off which last week the English ironclads were anchored, are to many men of business at Constantinople what the settlements on the Thames are to business London, on the Mersey to Liverpool, on the Clyde to Glasgow. They are inhabited for the most part by Greeks, who proceed to their offices and counting-houses at Stamboul by the morning boat—an hour's journey—and who come back when business hours are over, clicking metaphorically golden guineas in their pockets, to their delightful villas, set in the most picturesque gardens, and refreshed by the most perfect atmosphere. Save for the babble of foreign tongues, and the intermixture of Western and Eastern costume, one would scarcely know life in Prinsep during the summer from life in the most favoured districts of England.

Several of the Welsh papers are talking about Mr Stanley being a Welshman. He was born, it appears, in Denbigh. His mother now resides at a place called Glasgoed, near to Bodolwyddan, upon the old road from St. Asaph to Abergele, and about two miles from St. Asaph. She bears the name of Jones. Mr Stanley has a half-brother living in Liverpool, and a sister (a Mrs Hughes) living at Wrexham.

At the present juncture, when all the great Powers are applying for permission for their war ships to enter the Dardanelles, it may be interesting to notice the number of fighting vessels each nation can bring into action. England comes first with 37 ironclads, besides two building, and without reckoning the two Turkish vessels just bought by the Admiralty. Of course, of this number, many, like the *Warrior*, are entirely obsolete; but it is estimated by competent authorities that 23 of our ironclads are entitled to rank in the first class among the fighting ships of the world. France holds the second place, with 35 ironclads, of which 16 are first-class. Of the 14 armoured ships in the Austrian navy, 6 are first-rate; and among the 15 ironclads of Italy is the *Duilio*, the strongest and most heavily-armed vessel in existence. Germany has the nucleus of a fleet in 18 ironclads, 5 of which, however, are incomplete. Russia has 23 ironclads afloat, including "Popoffkas" and monitors, and 4 building; Turkey, at the commencement of the war, had 19 ironclads of various descriptions. Spain has 7, Denmark 5, Greece 4, Holland 19, some of which are very fine ships, and Sweden 21, all of which are small, and only intended for coast defence.

Mudania Bay, into which the ships of the Mediterranean squadron, under the immediate command of Admiral Hornby, retired from Prince's Islands, is situated on the Asiatic shore of the Sea of Marmora, thirty-five miles due south of Constantinople. The bay or gulf is about twenty miles long from west to east, and has an average width of from six to eight miles from north to south. But although spacious, the bay affords very little shelter and bad anchorage for ships. The depth of water along its shores is very great, there being from twenty to thirty fathoms close to the land. Westerly winds throw in a heavy swell, while northerly winds raise a short breaking sea.

Mr W. A. Pakering, of Singapore, contributes to the February number of the *Geographical Magazine* a second instalment of his interesting account of his journeyings among the savages of Central Formosa in 1866-67. Among other matters, he mentions having seen a kind of religious ceremony performed by the women of Lu-kul, which is dying out among the Peope living near the Chinese. A large reaping tub was brought out, and planks placed on the top to form a stage. On each side were two upright bamboos, with a cross-bar fastened to both. A wise woman, adorned with beads and dressed in a kind of surplice made of the hempen cloth manufactured by the Peope, with bells in the border—dressed on the tub, surrounded by a circle of girls and old women, who, with hands joined, went round the tub singing a monotonous dirge. The woman on the stage at first danced slowly, but increased her pace, the song meantime getting louder and louder. She at length appeared to get fatigued, fell down, and lay in a trance. She was supposed to know by this utterance the favourable time to carry on a raid on the neighbouring tribes. Mr Pakering writes that the young women at a certain

age initiated into the mysteries of this ceremony. From a note appended to the paper, we learn that as far back as 1638 Candidius, a Dutch pastor then resident in Formosa, describes exactly similar customs among the aborigines of the sea-coast near Taiwan. The religious rites were wholly in the hands of women, who went through the song and dance and ecstasy, and foretelling of good and bad weather, as spoken of by Mr Pakering. Their temples were similar to those found among the Bangas, viz., a house without visible idol, except the skulls and half of their enemies slain in battle, though Candidius mentions the worship of the deities presiding over the four quarters of the heavens. Close contact with the Chinese has wholly destroyed these customs, and they now exist only amongst the savage tribes and amongst their immediate, half-civilised Peope neighbours.

Once I won about 800 roubles of a General, at a Russian club. The rule of the club was, that if one member won money of another, and the money was not paid in twenty-four hours, he might, in the next twenty-four hours, inform the committee of the club, when the defaulter had either to pay, or to withdraw. If, however, he did not notify the committee within these twenty-four hours, the debt became a private one, with which the club had no concern. The day after I had won of my friend the General, he called upon me. Sighing deeply he threw himself on a sofa, and explained to me, he could not pay me, and that, if I notified the club, he would be a dishonoured man. It struck me, that he was rather overdoing his part. So I said, that I had nothing to do with his private affairs, but that, if the money were not forthcoming, I should write, within the specified time, to the club committee. "Then," he observed, "I may as well pay you," which he proceeded to do. The General had "tried it on." He was not ashamed of being detected. If I had been fool enough to believe him, I should never have seen my 800 roubles.

Their diplomacy is much on a par with this trait. They "try it on" whenever they have an opportunity. But they bear no malice. It is their system. Being at Adrianople, they endeavoured to make their way to Constantinople. If no one had hindered them, they would have tried to obtain control over the Dardanelles. Had they obtained this control they would have tried to get something else. The only way to deal with them, not to believe a single word they say, to distrust them, especially when they talk about their honour, and never to give in to them. They are exceedingly practical. If firmly met, they seldom persevere, unless the odds are very much in their favour.

THE PLEASURES OF PIG-STICKING.

A writer in the *Oriental Sporting Magazine*, under the heading "A Day with the Constantinople Tent Club," gives the following amusing account of a day's sport:

The country which we were hunting in was very peculiar. Long before the Hooghly had formed a deep bay in its eastern side, the whole of which is now filled by an alluvial formation covering many thousands of acres. The original river bank still stands up in a precipitous bluff, and under it lies a long stretch of deep still water, an arm of the river now closed at both ends, called by the natives a "dead Ganges," or goer. On its low side this water is bordered by a stretch of marsh and grass cover. The land then rises again in its new formation, stretching away for two or three miles to the river, where again it was covered with a dense growth of high grasses. The intervening space is beautiful sandy soil, cultivated in winter and spring crops, and dotted over with small horse-shoe shaped pools like the Chumpanan lakes in miniature. Each of these pools had its edging of grass and marshy growth, but far too thin for a pig in ordinary times to take shelter in them. It was now nearly 5 o'clock. We were passing one of these pools, on our way back to the jungle, when I saw a pig trying to hide himself at the edge. He was slain within about 10 minutes, Juxed securing the spear. At this time Juxed had one of the nicest little horses I have ever known. We used to laugh at Juxed for calling him an Arab, but changed our tune when we found him galloping past the Australians with his owner on his back. He was a 10 or 11 stone horse, and Juxed weighed over 13 without his clothes, but this mattered little to him, and at length the game little beast utterly broke down. To illustrate his quality, Fred, who now has him, tells the following story:—He and Juxed and W. G. Willson were hunting at Dignagar, and had waited so long for the pig to break as to have become impatient. Juxed was sitting on his horse, when he was browsing the grass, when it suddenly threw up its head, and, with a bound round which very nearly unshipped him, started after the pig, which had broken unobserved by beaters and all. Juxed says, he merely sat his horse and kept his spear steady, till the pig turned, charged, and impaled himself, for it was a sow upon it. The spear must have been held uncommonly straight, as neither of the others touched her, and though a big beast, she perished at this single stroke. The only other horse I have ever seen at all coming up to this one was one of the same sort well known at Barmingham in Behar, where, in his combined capacity of back, charger, fat and steeple racer, and hunter he is still unrivalled.

Surely had we despatched our first pig, when we heard the shouts of some cultivators in the plain and saw another making across the open. This was a big beast, and Juxed again was the first to spear him. The bear doubled back to our starting point, and here encountered Fred, who had been accompanying us on foot, knocking over every ill-starred snipe that showed itself. Fred snatched a long spear from my eye, and with him, and as quick as thought, resolved the pig with a tremendous prod, and then instantly dropped the spear, and sped like a lampglass over the plain, his back seeming almost to touch the rim of his gun-barrel in his efforts to get away. To the who were riding, it looked as if he were fleeing from the pig though in reality he was avoiding the crowd of horsemen who were sweeping down right on him. The sun was now sinking fast, while the plain seemed literally alive with pigs. Renewed shouts directed us to another, which Juxed again speared first, and then another, which fell to Jimmy L. The party had now split, and I followed the most distinguished, who were speeding after a very fast pig in the far distance. As I tried to catch them, Juxed passed me as if I were standing still, but a minute afterwards disappeared, head over heels, horse and all, into one of the pools I have described, and which he is said to go round. His horse stood for him, and as the sun set again, streaming

like a water-cart and covered with mud, and he and I got up together to find a lively young pig squealing piteously on the ground, while, a short way off, were drawn up the Cantonmentpur chief—including, I am ashamed to say the blameless Gunner—engaged in a hot wrangle as to who had got the first spear. I walked up to the pig and examined it with some curiosity. She was a half-grown sow. Fred had now some riding up. Juxed beckoned him and me riding up. "Look here," said he, "we can get nothing more out of these fellows. Let's go home." We assented, and as he knew the points, made straight across country for Barmingham. Cries of pig! pig! still resounded over the plain from the cultivators scattered through it, but W.'s horse had been badly out by the big bear, Juxed's was now dead lame, and it was quite dark, so we heeded them not. The pigs so vigorously harried in the morning, were migrating wholesale for the village covers inland. We benefited by this day's experience in a nice quiet little party which Juxed gave on this ground in the May following.

We had now reached the original river bank, and found ourselves stopped by the long stretch of dead water lying beneath it. This "dead Ganges" was several miles long, but at length we found a cranky ferry boat, navigated by an old woman. The boat would not have held a ton pony; Juxed therefore, sat in the stern and held the horses' bridles as he swam them across. But when it came to the turn of W. S.'s mare, she jumped into the boat which capsize in an instant. Fred and I often recall the figure of the old woman, who, before the mare had touched the boat, dived like a frog into the water and swam to the other shore. Juxed was knocked out, either by the shock, or by the mare herself, and fell between the boat and the shore, while she sprang right on top of him. The succeeding moments, in which he remained submerged, were those of the most heart-sickening terror which I have ever experienced. We pulled him out, and found his head and face covered with blood. Wiping it from his eyes with one hand, he plunged the other into his pocket, and drawing out a pair of riding gloves which he had purchased expressly for this day, but never worn, exclaimed with great impatience that there was three rupees worth utterly destroyed! We were much relieved, and as soon as the mare was got across, put him on her, and despatched him to Barmingham, while we trudged some six miles thither on foot, leading the disabled horses.

The Russian position before Constantinople is thus described in a *Times* despatch from Tchaikoff, dated February 12.—The headquarters of the Russian vanguard are at Tchaikoff, under the command of General Soboleff. His force has been strengthened to 40,000 bayonets and 8,000 sabres, with a considerable artillery force. The position awarded by the armistice as the Russian limit places this army just in front of the line of defence, and is nearer to it than the Turkish army, which is thrown back by the terms of the armistice on the second line of defence. The terms of the armistice prohibit the Turks, during its existence, from throwing up any works of defence on their present line. Nothing but the Turkish army, superior in point of numbers compared with the Russian vanguard, but inferior, counting the Russian forces massed at Tchorin and places adjacent, and inferior also in morale, stands, therefore, between Russia and Constantinople. In the Russian camp the renewal of hostilities is discussed as more probable than peace, and every measure is being adopted to consolidate the Russian advance. Great irritation is openly expressed against England.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, April 6, 1878.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...	\$577½ a 580
" Old Patna, cash...	None
" credit...	None
" New Benares, cash...	552½ a 555
" credit...	None
" Old Benares, cash...	None
" credit...	None
" New Malwa, cash...	730
" credit...	735
" Allowance, Tael...	6 a 20
" Old Malwa, cash...	—
" credit...	—
" Allowance, Tael...	—
CAMPION...	17
QUICKSILVER...	63½ a 64
SALTETRE...	61 a 67

Exchange.

Bank, on demand...	3/10½
" 30 days' sight...	3/10½
" 6 months' sight...	3/11
Credit...	3/11½
Documentary, 6 months' sight...	3/11½ a 3
Bombay, demand Rupees...	222
Calcutta...	222
Shanghai, demand...	72½
" 30 days' sight...	72½
Bar Silver, 17, dwm. B...	8½
Sycee...	11½
Mexican...	26.50
Gold Loan...	5.18
English Sovereign...	5.18
Australian Sovereign...	5.18
Discount...	8 to 9 %

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 67 % prem.	81.25
Union Ins. Society of Canton, 61.25	81.25
China Traders' Ins. Co., 41.25	81.25
Chinese Insurance Co., 42.50	81.25
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., 21.25	81.25
North China Ins. Co., 21.25	81.25
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., 36.90	81.25
China Fire Ins. Co., 41.70	81.25
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 5 % prem.	81.25
H.K. & W. B.-boat Co., 61.75	81.25
Shanghai Steam Navigation, 21.25	81.25
Hongkong Gas Co., 47.5	81.25
Hongkong Hotel Co., 45.5	81.25
China Sugar Refining Co., 2 % dis.	81.25
Chinese Imperial Loan, 41.05	81.25
Do. of 1877, 41.05/10.	81.25

Temperature.

Taim at Murre Falcener & Co.'s Premises	
Quinn's Road.	
HONGKONG, April 6, 1878.	
Barometer—9 A.M.	30.268
Do. 1 P.M.	30.239
Do. 4 P.M.	—
Thermometer—4 A.M.	68
Do. 1 P.M.	70
Do. 4 P.M.	—
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	67
Do. 1 P.M.	69
Do. 4 P.M.	—
Do. Maximum	71
Do. Minimum over night	67

Portraits.

MOTHER'S EYES.

A traveller once, who long did roam,
Was returning back to his own old home.
Now, who knew him the first when he strook
The town?
His shoes were dusty, his skin was brown—
The hotel man was his friend so dear—
They drank together many schooners of beer.
But the hotel man didn't know him again—
He was so changed with the wind and rain.
So away he went with a nod and a smile,
And a little sigh, for about half a mile.
By a window high his sweetheart sat;
He smiled a smile and moved his hat,
And his sweetheart didn't know him again,
He was so changed with the wind and rain.
And as he wandered further yet,
His pretty good cheek with five tears was wet.
His poor old mother was walking, too,
In the very street he was walking through.
"Good morning!" he says, but she cried
With joy,
As she whispered out loud: "My Fritz,
my boy!"
The wind and the rain may do what they will,
An old mother's eyes will fool them still.

WHEAT OF THAT?

"Tired! Well, what of that?
Didst fancy life was spent on beds of ease,
Flattering the rose leaves scattered by the breeze?
Come, rose thee! work while it is called to-day,
Coward, arise! go forth upon thy way!"

Lonely!

"Lonely! And what of that?
Some must be lonely! 'Tis not given to all
To feel a heart responsive near and fall,
To blend another life into its own.
Work may be done in loneliness. Work on."

Dark! Well, and what of that?

"Dark! Well, and what of that?
Didst fondly dream the sun would never set,
Dost thou fear to lose thy way? Take
courage yet!
Learn thou to walk by faith, and not by sight,
Thy steps will guided be, and guided right."

Hard! Well, what of that?

"Hard! Well, what of that?
Didst fancy life one summer holiday,
With lessons none to learn, and naught but
play?
Go, get thee to thy task! Conquer or die!
It must be learned! Learn it then patiently."

No help! Nay, 'tis not so!

"No help! Nay, 'tis not so!
Though human help be far, thy God is nigh,
Who feeds the ravens, hears His children's cry.
He's near thee, whereso'er thy footsteps roam;
And He will guide thee, light thee, help
thee, home."
—*Phrenological Journal.*

JOSH BILLINGS.

"Ramp, man who can swap horses, or
ketch fish, and not lie about it, is just
about as plous as men ever git to be in this
world."
"It is very easy to manage our nabor's
business, but our own sometimes bothers us."
"We all of us believe that we are the
especial favorites of fortune, but fortune
don't believe any such thing."
"I notice that when a man runs his hep
against a post, he ouisses the post first, all
kneashun next, and something else last, and
never thinks of ouissing himself."
Here is a remark which is probably the
result of a good deal of experience:
"There is a great risk in being a comick phl-
osopher: nine-tenths of the world will
keep both eyes on the monkey, and lose
sight entirely of the philosophy."

THE WHITEHEAD TORPEDO IN ACTION.

A naval correspondent of the *Times* wrote from Batoum on the 31st as follows:
Another torpedo attack has been made on the Fleet lying here two or three nights ago, which, though it ended in failure, inasmuch as no harm was done, has created a great sensation for the reason that the Russians, instead of using, as hitherto, the boat torpedo, which has been proved to be useless if a good look-out be kept, on this occasion used the fish or Whitehead torpedo, or something similar to it, which is thrown from the attacking vessel at a distance of nearly a thousand yards. For this the Turks seem not to have been prepared, and all their calculations as to their safety against torpedoes were thrown out. The guard-boats of the Fleet, which formed a protecting cordon, were stationed at a distance of 400 or 500 yards from the ships. The night was very dark and hazy, though the Russian vessel or vessels seem to have got their range before they were discovered, and the first thing seen by the guard-boats was, as one of the officers described it, a "fishy sea-serpent" dashing along the top of the water at great speed. At this the boats fired and the ships opened fire with the heavy guns in the direction from which the torpedo, or so it proved to be, came. However, the enemy manfully stuck to his work, and, moving along in the darkness, made more dark by the fire of the ships on the other side, threw several more torpedoes among the squadron. At last I imagine the fish was too heavy for him, and he moved off, on which two or three Turkish steamers followed him; but he managed to escape. The position of the Turks was a difficult one. Robert Feske would not send any steamer forward to attack the enemy, because such steamer would have been liable to be sunk by the Russian fire. The only thing to do was to keep up a heavy fire into the darkness, and this seems to have had the desired effect. Although many officers and men say that they saw dark objects moving about, at which they fired, I really do not believe that the enemy was really clearly of course, a very early in future to extend the distance of the cordon of guards. Now let us see what was the effect of the torpedo fired by the enemy. I was standing on the deck of the flagship when one of these nasty things whizzed past. It seemed to be quite on the top of the water—it sped about 12 miles an hour—leaving a trail of phosphorus behind it, and making a hissing sound. After passing the ship it struck the chain of the vessel's sternpost, did not burst, but was stopped by the ship's gun, where it fell into the water. There it lay for some

far torpedoes also passed through the Fleet, two of which were picked up in the morning on the beach. One of them slipped off its carriage near one of the ironclads and went down unburst, the carriage being picked up. Those who complain that there have been no torpedo experiments during the war are, I think, mistaken. Prevention is better than cure, and if the Turks in the Black Sea—were they anything of the Danube—have as far saved their ships, first from the many attacks made on them by the boat-torpedo, lately, against the all-ferred fish-torpedo, it is experience which is valuable even without the butcher's bill. The utmost coolness existed among the officers and men on board the Fleet while resisting the attack, expecting every moment to be blown up; but I did see some pale faces gathered round the corpses of the torpedoes.

A Constantinople correspondent saw the torpedoes in the arsenal afterwards, and he writes:—
One torpedo was carefully unloaded by unsewing the magazine section, and as it is in every respect perfect, Mr. Whitehead's secret is now in the possession of the Turks, as any clever mechanic by a close examination can learn the arrangement of the submerging apparatus. Such a contingency as this—that of one of his torpedoes being captured by those who have never paid for the secret—has probably never been foreseen by Mr. Whitehead, and the news will hardly be received with pleasure at Fiume. The general arrangement of the Whitehead torpedo may be described in a few words. It is a long cigar-shaped case of thin steel, built in sections well screwed together. These at the arsenal are about 17ft. long from end to end, with 16in. as the greatest diameter, the steel being something like a sixteenth in thickness. The first compartment at the head contains the charge of gun-cotton to be fired by the forcing of a loughened pin into a cup of fulminate on the torpedo coming into contact with anything after it has been set in motion. The second compartment contains Mr. Whitehead's great secret—that which gives the operator control over the machine, so that he can make it run at any required depth under water. The next section of the torpedo is the reservoir for compressed air, the motive power by which it runs along under water; then comes the machinery, and last of all the screw and rudders. The screw is four-bladed, in appearance exactly like that of a steamer; but of the rudders there are two, one placed horizontally and the other vertically. It is the horizontal rudder which submerges the torpedo and keeps it at the required depth, until its force being spent it rises to the surface or sinks to the bottom as may have been arranged in the manufacture. Outside the case nothing is to be seen but a smooth polished surface, with a small trigger of the upper part of the air chamber, and a few screws recessed for the reception of keys. One of these at the side of the second section has an index attached marked in feet, and this has merely to be turned to the required number for setting the torpedo to submerge itself and proceed along at the depth indicated. The trigger of which I have spoken is merely a lever for opening the air-valve, and this is either done by hand when the torpedo is merely launched from a boat, or it is drawn back by a catch at the muzzle when it is shot out of a tube. In order to prevent accidents there are two safety-pins, which will not allow the fuse to cut; the one is drawn at starting, but the other can be so arranged as to remain in its place until a certain number of revolutions of the screw have been made by which the torpedo is carried to a safe distance. These two torpedoes are of the very newest type and in appearance but recent contrivances. The one bears the number 260, the other 265 with 30 above it. One of them is still secured in a sort of carriage, evidently intended as a tube for launching it and it seems highly probable that in their nervous haste to get over the operation the Russians forgot to clear away an iron band confining the narrow part at the head and thus the machine, unable to escape when the valve was opened, flew away to the shore, carriage and all. The failure of the other one in not exploding must have been owing to the safety-pin still being in when it struck the ship, which it probably did almost perpendicularly to her side, and the force of the blow doubtless knocked the head piece off completely. The carriage of which I have spoken consists of a wooden cradle, arched over with a covering of thin sheet-iron full of large holes. Along the interior of this ironwork there are on each side a set of grooves, into which the framework of the horizontal rudder fits most accurately, and the affair is evidently intended for the protection of the torpedo during the transport, and giving it the required direction at the moment of use. According to the official despatch of the Russians, the steamer *Constantine* escorted the boats to Batoum and remained off the entrance during the attack. Nothing of this ship, however, was seen, nor yet of the torpedo boats, as I have already explained, and the Turkish squadron undoubtedly had a most narrow escape, due, not to the precautions adopted for its safety, but to the vigilance exercised by the guard-boats, but to the promptness with which the attack was met by the Russian vessels, and the accuracy of their work. According to the Russian account, one of their torpedoes passed under the bottom of the ship, without striking it, while the other came in contact with the side and exploded, though they knew not at the time with what result. I find that the damaged torpedo is set for 16ft., the other for 20ft., a depth beyond the draught of the *Arm Alexander*, though whether the machine passed under her bottom or, badly aimed, escaped past her to the shore is a difficult matter to settle. In any case the wooden carriage and skeleton tube which accompanied it in its flight must have had considerable influence over the action of the machine. The torpedoes must have been towed just off the entrance to Batoum by pulling boats with muffled sails, or by steam-launches with noiseless engines, and then, being freed, except in the one case, from all attachments to the carriage, the machine was pointed in the direction of the Turkish ironclad, the side valves were opened, and off they set upon their mission. Except for the protection afforded by this carriage during transport, I see no object in its use, as no greater accuracy of aim can possibly be attained than if the torpedo alone was towed to within a convenient range of the object of attack and pointed by hand.

PRECOPIOUS CHILDREN.

These precocious cooched-up children are never well. Their mental excitement keeps up a fever, which, like the excitement caused by strong drink in older children, looks like health but has no relation to it. If you look at the tongues of these children you see them to be turned or covered with many red spots like a strawberry, or to be red and very dry. If you inquire into the cause of this appetite, you find that the appetite is capricious; that all kinds of strange foods are asked for, and that the children never seem to be in order. If you watch the face for long, you note that the frequent flush gives way to an unearthly paleness. If you watch the eyes, you observe that they gleam with light as the time and tide will, and are sad at another while they never are laughing eyes. Their brightness is the brightness of thought on the strain of an evanescent and dangerous phenomenon. If you feel the muscles, they are thin and flabby, though some instances they may be fairly covered with fat. If you inquire as to the sleep, these children get you hear that it is disturbed, restless, and sometimes broken. In a healthy child the sleep comes on irresistibly at an early hour, and when the eyes are shut and the body composed, the sleep is carried out till waking time without a movement of position of the body. You ask the healthy child about his sleep, and he says that he is simply conscious of having closed his eyes and opened them again. But these unhealthy over-taught children have no such slumber. They sleep half the night, and to be assured of half the night, and to be assured with all the pressure and labour of a train; passing through strange abodes and narrow crooked which it seems impossible to squeeze into; and waking in a start, with the body cold, in what is commonly called a nightmare, and sometimes in somnambulism or sleep-walking. The bad sleep naturally leads to a certain over-wakeful languor the next day, but, strangely enough, it interferes with the natural advent of sleep the next night, so that sleeplessness at night becomes a habit. The child must be read to sleep, or told stories until it is off, and thus it falls into slumber fed with the food of dreams, worries, cares, and wonders. In this period of early education, first state of what may be fairly called the temperance of education, the recreation that are adopted for the little scholar are often as pernicious as any other part of the system in which he or she is trained. During the day pastimes, a want of freshness and freedom prevails, and, in necessity, in large towns, and this want is often made worse than it need be by inattention or deficiency of knowledge.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

NOTES OF A TRIP TO THE BONINS.

The M. B. M. S. S. *Seiro Maru* left Yokohama at 8.30 a.m. on 4th March. Besides a number of officials and some other Japanese, six foreign gentlemen were passengers.

At daylight on 8th made the entrance of Port Lloyd, and running in before a considerable sea, came to an anchor at the North-Eastern part of the harbour. This harbour is on Peel Island and is the only artificial harbour in the Bonins. It is distant 520 miles from Yokohama, the latitude being 27 degrees. It is safe and sufficiently commodious for all ordinary purposes. It was surveyed by Captain Beechey in H. M. S. *Blossom*, in 1827, and the chart then made is that now in use.

The Bonin Islands are generally known to the world under the name of Ogasawara Islands. Mr. Consul Robertson's paper read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, 15th March, 1876, contains a full account of what is known as to their discovery, the early settlement, and a history of the few settlers of various nationalities thereon.

About eighteen months ago the Japanese took formal possession of the Islands. They have established their headquarters at the South-East corner of Port Lloyd, where they have built a Government office, and quarters for the Governor and officials, and some outhouses and godowns, which have a neat and civilised appearance when compared with the palm-leaf thatched huts of the foreign settlers. The Japanese number about sixty; the foreigners, and half-breeds about forty, children included. The Islands are high, rocky, and even mountainous, and the shores for the most part precipitous. Coral reefs line the shores in most places. The vegetation is to a great extent tropical; palms of various kinds and bread-fruit trees are located wherever small patches of level land intervene between the steep hillsides and the sea. They have been confirmed in their land titles by the Japanese Government.

Wild goats and pigs abound on all the Islands, and dwell on one. The settlers have to a limited extent, their chief dependency being on the catch of turtle. There are no snakes or dangerous animals. They use South-Sea outrigger canoes only. The Japanese have a few boats. The general occupation of the inhabitants seems to be loafing about, doing nothing. Nobody wears shoes, and even hunting goats and pigs over the rugged hills is pursued without any covering to the feet. There is only one man on the islands that can read or write, excepting of course the Japanese.

Lemons, bananas, and other sweet potatoes, Indian corn, and some other vegetables thrive; but coconuts have not as yet succeeded. The climate is said to be quite moderate, the temperature ranging from 60° to 80°.

The stay of the *Seiro Maru* was limited to two and a half days, and she left again on the evening of the 10th.

AN EDINBURGH MINISTER ON DANCING.

At a Free Gardeners' meeting, held in the Wesleyan Hall, the Rev. Alexander Webster, of St. David's, Edinburgh, was present, and delivered an address. He said he was one of those who had a great respect for the intelligent, honest working man. He made it a principle to lift his hat to the servant girl as well as the mistress, especially if she was young and good-looking. (Laughter.) He hoped there was nothing heretical in that remark. (Renewed laughter.) It was not that he had less respect for women advanced in years, but it must be confessed that the elements of youth, especially in women, was very attractive. When one saw a fine woman who was about the age of forty, one could hardly help wishing he could do as when he went to the bank with a 240 note—change the article into 240 shillings. (Great laughter.) They had met that evening for social recreation, and this was highly commendable. Dancing, which was to form part of the evening's entertainment, was right and good, provided always it was kept within proper bounds. (Applause.) He was not one of those who considered dancing a damning sin, and it was all nonsense to say that people must of necessity be going to the devil if they indulged in that pastime. (Applause.) He had danced himself at Mr. Mayfield's gathering at Dalrymple, but he was now too heavy for the

THE CHINA MAIL.

of the (laughing) head of the ship, and the ship was expected never to lift their feet too high or too quickly, but to move through the water with becoming gravity and solemnity. (Laughter.) He was not sure but it would be a useful thing for members of the Presbytery to indulge in tripping what was called the light fantastic toe. (Laughter.) Some of them who had large stipends, and consequently heavy corporations, might not be able to exhibit all the beauties of motion. (Laughter.) But it might be a much better exercise for them than snoring at each other, as they might do in their sleep. (Laughter.) It might also be a good thing for them to learn more humanly, and serving in ministers that brotherly love which they preached about so much, but which all, both priest and people, found so difficult to practise. (Applause.) Let them just imagine their respected friends, George Gilliland and Dr. Peddie, or their more modest friends, Mr. Macanlay and Professor Robertson Smith, or Fergus Fergusson and his antagonists all dancing to the strain of some Presbytery fute. (Great laughter.) He thought that the perspiration produced by such recreation would purge some of them of their bad humours, and make them of a more tolerant state of mind. (Laughter.) As one remedy for our Scottish bigotry he would suggest more innocent recreation, both for the clergy and the people. (Heavenly voice.) Let them remember that what they had the ministers must have also. He would set the Presbyteries to dance occasionally. (Laughter.) He did not mean in a literal sense exactly, but he would set them to dance either literally or metaphorically, and their differences would very soon be danced out of them.

THREE HOURS IN A REGISTRY OFFICE.

(Austrian.)

I had borne with my impertinences until the limits of human endurance were at length reached, and when I discovered she drank, the fat went forth; Jane must go. Jane was our general servant, and had lived in our employ for some months. We put up with her shortcomings and continually shut our eyes to her faults, and tried to make the best of one who in her youthful days must have been of a slow, heavy, and lethargic disposition, but now, in the age and yellow leaf of her existence, had more faults than Job himself could bear. I had a week in which to look out for her successor, and imagined that, now the holidays were over, I would have no difficulty in finding a woman to take her place, and so did not hurry in going to a registry office. At last, however, I decided to go, and found myself one morning about 10 o'clock sitting in Madame Dash's office, calmly waiting for a girl to make her appearance. I was not the only one on this quest; several ladies were there also waiting, but the servants did not come, and an appeal to Madame resulted in her answering, "That they rarely came early." She supposed they did not get up, but she was sure there would be plenty in a little while." One lady seemed timely to doubt this, and ventured to give expression to her opinion, which was promptly answered by, "How could I live if there were no servants?"

Plenty of people came in; some more employed, and a few unemployed—the greater number of these were married couples, men for stations, governesses, and people of that description, but very few general servants. One who announced that she required a "junior servant's" place, was politely swooped upon by an extensible lady who sat near the door, and who from her position could open fire at once. She stated her wants, announced the family was small, that she helped in the house, and always made her own pastry. Thus far all seemed fair, and several questions were asked and answered on either side in a satisfactory way. The lady now suggested that her references should be shown, and now we saw signs of war. "Indeed no, no mistress ever saw my references until she had engaged me, and you won't be the first to do so." In vain the lady postulated that to convince the damsel it was possible, may, very probably, that she would suit, but of course she must have certificates of honesty, sobriety, and so forth. But the servant was obstinate, and no other lady desiring to engage a maid without a character, she left the room and we saw her no more. Again we sat in anxious expectancy, and tried to amuse ourselves in listening to the various dialogues going on around us. In one corner two rather angry-looking women were sharply asking Madame, "Why she placed them in such a house with such a mistress? They had only remained a week, but their sufferings, according to their own account, were painfully severe. They had to get up at five in the morning, were grumbled at because they sat too long over their meals. The meals, in the same breath, were heartily abused, and the house table and the servants' table were different. Madame sympathized, held up her hands, appeared dreadfully shocked, and so forth, in the time protesting that until these things were told her she thought the said family one of the nicest on her list. In another part of the room an amusing interview was going on between a gentleman whose family were away from home for some time, and who wanted a servant and housekeeper combined, and a hard-featured Scotch woman. His queries having been answered, here began, and were appalling as well as interminable. "Would she have to clean boots?" "No, the man will do that." "Knives?" "No." "Yard?" "No." And so on till at last, in wrath, the gentleman exclaimed, "May be you would like the man to do everything." This is evidently her last word to the interview abruptly ended. We now hear a question raised by an intelligent-looking, home and patient maid on the subject of caps. "Caps, the worst wear." The would-be employer is equally firm, says they are small black velvet and white, and now that everything else has been agreed upon she may as well say yes to the cap. But a decided "No" is the only answer, and we see other hopes besides our own vanish like smoke.

After waiting a little time the fates are propitious to me, for a stalwart-looking woman approaches, and I state my wants, say the family is small, live in all the looking, which I superintend, in plain, and assistance is given in various ways. Her first question is, "Do I do the washing?" "Yes, that is part of your work." To my astonishment she coolly states that she can wash, but her own gives her a pain in her back, and that ironing makes her head ache. It is evident my lady is lazy. So I ask her, "Another is called, and her first question is, "Do you keep a carriage?" The answer being in the negative, she says that only having lived with carriage people she is too old to drive, and will not trouble to say anything more. I mildly suggest that

if I kept a carriage the probability is I should not be looking for a maid-of-all-work, and hint that for the sake of a comfortable situation, she might try and put up with people who use railways and omnibuses. But an indignant look, and a perfectly audible remark about only quality suiting her is my answer. I now see that I am not to get my maid from Madame Dash, so proceed to another office, where, after interviewing a great many very indifferent specimens, and being asked all sorts of questions, from "Do you give your servants wages?" to "Can I go to dancing on Saturday nights?" and singing on "Wednesday?" I manage to secure a young woman of 18, per week and have to put out the washing, am perforce content, and go home sure that "Victoria is the place for women to do well. If they can work, and are steady, ladies are only too pleased to get them. They can demand good wages, a fair allowance of work, and can pick and choose their places in a more independent way than any man who works for his living; either in this colony or in any other country."

HE WAS FOND OF PLAYING PRACTICAL JOSES.

Mr. Philander Bumzell resides at Roger's Park. He is very fond of playing practical jokes. All humor he has been amusingly joking. He is a very good natured man, and does not keep his servants with him, and instructing her with a lamp in case one of the fraternity should call at the house during his absence. "See, Lucinda," he would say, "if one of them comes to the house, I'll carry on, or, if you say you'll call your husband, or you'll set the big dog on him, and if he don't get up and go, just you yell out 'Philander! Philander!' or say, 'Big him! Towser!' Don't be scared, Lucinda, that it would be well to test his wife, and see if she was as efficient in practice as she claimed to be theoretically, so yesterday he told her he had to go to Milwaukee, and wouldn't be home till late. Then he cunningly disguised himself as a vagrom man with some false hair, and half eye, and a suit of ragged clothes, and about half of 10 o'clock he walked round to his own kitchen door. He found it unlocked, and walking into the kitchen was surprised to find that his wife was not there. "Just like those women," he growled. "A man might come in here and carry off the whole household of the door, and that stupid woman would never know it. Won't have the joke on Lucinda, though!" he said in rapture, as he pocketed the spoons and forks. At this moment the door opened, and Mrs. Bumzell entered. She gave a shriek, and seemed surprised, and then said faintly, "What do you want, sir?" The assumed tramp replied, "I want some hot dinner, and a suit of clothes, and any money and plate you have in the house, and a kiss." "Go away, you bad man," replied the virtuous woman; "Go away, or I'll set the dog on you, and Bosun is awful fierce. He bit a man twice as big as you on Tuesday," she added. "Ha! ha!" laughed the tramp, "that's too thin. You've got no dog; you haven't got an ounce of sausage-meat on the place." "If you don't keep quiet, you bad man, here, Fred!" "Fred!" she shrieked, as the tramp raised a mocking laugh; "your husband ain't here, and his name ain't Fred either." "He isn't, is he? It ain't, ain't it?" ejaculated a big red-headed man whom Mr. Bumzell had never seen before, as he bounded in his shirt sleeves from an inner room. "You infernal scoundrel!" he cried as with a fearful kick he lifted Mr. Bumzell like a meteor out of the back door into the street. "I'll teach you to insult my wife!" and he hauled Mr. Bumzell out by the neck and swabbed the coalheep with him; "You thought I wasn't in, eh?" and he knocked Mr. Bumzell's two eyes into one; "Haden't got no dog, neither? Here, Nero—sock!" and a big bull-dog, with a lower jaw like the tail-board of a coal cart, and applied himself to the attack of Mr. Bumzell's pantaloons. "Ed! Mersey! I surrender! Don't shoot! Fred! Philander! Here's your morning paper! Lucinda! I'm Bumzell!" yelled the unfortunate man. After some difficulty, they recovered a large percentage of him from the dog, and put it to bed, where it was identified as the property of Philander Bumzell, of Roger's Park. It subsequently transpired that Mrs. Bumzell's brother, Frederick, had just arrived from St. Louis as her husband left for Milwaukee.—*American paper.*

TOASTMASTERS.—The inventor of the fish torpedo, Mr. Whitehead, has for a long time been very busy at his factory at Fiume, Austria, making his torpedoes for different Governments. He has introduced several modifications into the machine since his secret was purchased by the British Government, but with hardly such favourable results as have attended the improvements effected at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. They are being examined and passed at Woolwich at the rate of three or four a day, which, as each of the machines has to be tried and tested many times, is considered very rapid work.

GERMAN METAPHOR MIXTURE.—A German editor has been making a collection of mixed metaphors. "We will," cried an inspired Democrat, "burn all our ships, and with every sail unfurled steer boldly out into the ocean of freedom!" Justus Mierste Hye, in 1848, in a speech to the Vienna students, impressively declared—"The chariot of the revolution is rolling along, and gnashing its teeth as it rolls." A pan-Germanist mayor of a Rhineland corporation rose still higher in an address to the Emperor. He said—"No Austria, on Prussia, one only Germany; such were the words the mouth of your Imperial Majesty has always had in its eye." Professor Johannes Scherr, in a criticism on Lessing's "Lyric," writes—"Out of the dark regions of philosophical problems the poet suddenly lets swarm of songs drive up, carrying his flashing pearls of thought in their wake." A few years ago Count Frankenberg, in the German Parliament, pointed out to his constituents the necessity of "setting the stream of time by the forelock," and in the last session he told the Minister of War that, if he really thought the French were seriously attached to peace, he had better resign office and "return to his paternal home."

THE BELLIFERUS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—As some double exit, as to the first which has been sent up the Dardanelles, we give the following list of the ships now at Constantinople.—*Alexander*, 12-gun

armoured ship, bearing 680, officers, and men, the flag ship of Vice-Admiral Hamlyn; *Agincourt*, 12-gun armoured ship, complement 700; *Archer*, 16-gun armoured ship, complement 700; *Archer*, 16-gun armoured ship, complement 540; *Centurion*, 14-gun armoured ship, complement 450; *Sultan*, 12-gun armoured ship, complement 680; *Ruby*, 12-gun unarmoured corvette, complement 240; and the gun vessels *Torch*, *Flamingo*, *Antelope*, *Cockatrice*, and despatch vessel *Salamis*, having a total of 13 guns and 300 officers and men, making altogether a force of some 4,300 souls. Previous to the departure of the division, which passed the Dardanelles the fleet in Bosphorus was engaged in practising naval tactics, the evolutions consisting of steaming in columns of divisions, the ships ahead, changing into columns of division line abreast, forming quarter columns, and isolated groups, &c., so as to combine all methods of attack. The ships also practised ramming, and frequent trials were made with torpedoes. The fleet at that time consisted of the *Alexander*, *Swiftsure*, *Raleigh*, *Holspur*, *Agincourt*, *Téméraire*, *Salamis*, *Archer*, *Sultan*, and *Cygnet*.

The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta in his weekly telegram, says that public attention is directed to the question whether, in the event of a war between England and Russia, India would be in a position to supply a military contingent. The most prevalent opinion, the correspondent says, seems to be that it would be highly dangerous and impolitic to withdraw from India even temporarily any part of the English troops, but that this argument does not apply to native troops, seeing that one of the principal uses of English forces in India is to act as a military check upon the native army. The sending of a part of the native army from India would, therefore, as a safeguard rather than a source of danger to British power. The native troops are well equipped, well drilled, and handle the rifle with considerable skill, but there is at present a fatal defect in the organization, which would have to be remedied before they could be employed against European troops—namely, the serious deficiency of English regimental officers. Should this deficiency, however, be supplied, there is no reason why native soldiers should not prove a very valuable auxiliary to an English army engaged in a European war. India, as a recruiting ground for such forces, is almost inexhaustible.

A NEW FIELD-GUN.—The new 12-pounder field-gun, which may be regarded as the product of two years' experiments at the hands of the most skillful British artillerymen, has recently been completed at the Royal Gun Factories, and is looked on as the most perfect field-gun in existence. At present it is proposed to make only fifty on the same pattern, and then only after the sample gun is finally approved, but no doubt exists that it will hereafter become the service arm of the whole artillery force. The most remarkable feature in its outward form is its length, for it is nearly nine feet long, whereas the 9-pounder of 8 wt. measures but six feet. The 12-pounder, however, weighs only 17 cwt., for every ounce of superfluous metal has been judiciously shaved off, and save that the contour of the breech and is a little too rigid, the gun is from a professional point of view the best ideal of a field piece. The bore, like that of the 9-pounder, is 3-inch calibre, enlarged at the chamber and to 3.15 inches, and the vent is fixed rather forward to ignite the cartridge 9 inches from the bottom of the bore. Rights of the most delicate and yet serviceable kind have been provided for it, the most approved being the French and the "Orthopedic" systems, the principle of the latter being a small hole in a disc, and the former a small dot held by wires in the centre of a ring. An improvement of the trunnions is also introduced in this gun, consisting of a collar on each arm to brace up the carriage, and save it from some of the jolting effects which it suffers from the shock of discharge. The gun is rifled in ten grooves, the rifling like every other detail having been the result of long investigation.

CEREMONIAL MINISTERS.—The *New York Times*, after alluding to the practice and the inconvenience of preachers making jokes and buffoonery into their sermons, proceeds:—"There is, however, a plan which would enable a comic preacher to combine religion and humor, without at the same time 'desecrating'—as stupid conservative people call it—the pulpit. It is to add to the idea of organising a troupe of clerical minstrels has never yet occurred to Mr. Talmage, or to any one of his professional rivals. Such a troupe could give an entertainment in which religion and humor would be beautifully combined, and which could not fail to be popular. It would not be necessary for all the members of the troupe to be ministers. If the middle-man—the grand and dignified 'Mr. Johnson,' who preaches commandments and the two 'and-ands' who make the jokes were to be eminent comic preachers, their associates, whose chief business it would be to produce entertainment, would, of course, consist exclusively of religious songs and jokes. Instead of propounding secular commandments as for example, the familiar one as to the door which is not a door, the clerical 'Mr. Johnson' would confine himself strictly to Scriptural subjects. For instance, after the orature by the full band, 'Mr. Johnson' might remark, 'Brother Talmage, who is the smallest man mentioned in the Scriptures?' Brother Talmage, gracefully laying his bones on the floor beside his chair, would then reply, 'Who am I, de smallest-man mentioned in de Scripture?' and 'Mr. Johnson' would repeat, 'Yes, sir; I reckon who is the smallest man mentioned in the Scriptures?' Then Brother Talmage would give it up whereupon, Brother Johnson would suggest, 'Blind the Shabbies,' and a chorus of 'yah, yah!' from the rest of the troupe; after which 'Mr. Johnson' would announce as the next thing on the programme, 'Now, brethren, the one hundred and ninety-ninth Psalm!'

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As some double exit, as to the first which has been sent up the Dardanelles, we give the following list of the ships now at Constantinople.—*Alexander*, 12-gun

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ETHEL'S BUDDHISM.

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THE CORRECT CARD.

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CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.

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ETHEL'S BUDDHISM.

Intimations.

Intimations.

The Refinery in Hongkong is now in full working order, and will be so handed over to the Company on the 31st day of March instant.

The Company in purchasing the Oriental Sugar Refineries will take the business as it stands, together with all the engagements and contracts already entered into, comprising arrangements for the purchase of Raw Sugar, and disposing of the finished product in the various markets.

The Oriental Sugar Refinery, Limited, will have the advantage of a choice of markets. The Patent Sugars meet with ready sale at remunerative prices, in Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, America, and Australia, whilst the native trade is being steadily developed. In fact the Sugar trade in China is now in its infancy, and of its future success there can be no doubt whatever.

The favourable terms upon which the Company have been offered the property and sole right to use the Patent are alike a source of security to the Shareholders and a proof of the confidence of those whose enterprise and capital have originated the business.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the Offices of the Company, together with the following Agreements, viz:—

1.—An Agreement of the 2nd of September, 1876, made between the Oriental Sugar Refinery of Hongkong and the Wing Tung Hing Hong for the supply of Raw Material on certain terms and conditions.

2.—An Agreement of the 25th day of March, 1878, made between Hans Kier on behalf of the owners of the Oriental Sugar Refinery at Hongkong and Swatow of the one part, and Robert Craig, Esq., for and on behalf of the Company of the other part, whereby the party of the first part agrees to sell to the Company the above-mentioned premises.

3.—An Agreement of the 25th day of March 1878, made between William McGregor Smith of the one part, and Hans Kier of the other part, whereby the said William McGregor Smith agreed to make over to the Company the sole right of using the said Patent in Hongkong and China on the terms therein mentioned.

It is intended that the whole of the Capital shall be called up as follows:—

\$150 per Share on application for allotment.

\$100 per Share on allotment.

\$100 one calendar month after allotment.

\$100 three calendar months after allotment.

Applications for shares will be received up to 10th day of April, 1878.

Forms of application for Shares and Receipt for Deposit are appended.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1878.

Form of Application for Shares (to be retained by the Bankers).

No.

To the General Agents of "THE ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINERY

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
MR. CHARLES VON BOSE has been authorized to sign our Firm per procurator at Canton.
Canton, April 2, 1878. myl

NOTICE.
MR. THEODOR JOHANNES ENGELBRECHT VON PUSTAU has been authorized to sign our Firm per procurator.
Hongkong, March 22, 1878. ap23

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD DUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 31st December last.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, March 8, 1878. s28

NOTICE.
MR. HORATIO GAY JAMES was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January, 1878.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, January 5, 1878. myl

NOTICE.
I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port as a MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style or Firm of GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., who will henceforward conduct the Agency of the AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
G. R. STEVENS.
Hongkong, December 29, 1877. myl

Mails.



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Arcos, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton, and London.

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship GEEBONG, Captain C. FRASER, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 11th April, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, March 28, 1878. ap11

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GALLO" will be dispatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 11th April, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 10th April. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS granted to Officers of the Army and Navy and to Members of the Civil and Consular Services.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, March 26, 1878. ap11

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CHINA will be dispatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on the 11th April, at Noon, taking Passengers, and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through-Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT on regular rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. of the 10th April. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Arcton having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, April 1, 1878. ap8

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Argyl having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, April 1, 1878. ap8

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. DJEMNAH.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Djemnah, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godown, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-morrow, the 4th Inst., at Noon, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY, the 10th Inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.
Hongkong, April 3, 1878. ap10

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. DU POUEY, Agent.
Hongkong, March 27, 1878.

WASHING BOOKS.

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGTRY, Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Mats, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....\$1,420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE.....230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....75,000
Total Capital and accumulations this date.....\$1,725,000

Directors: F. R. FORBES, Esq., Chairman; M. W. BOYD, Esq.; O. KREBS, Esq.; M. P. EVANS, Esq.; O. LUCAS, Esq.

Secretaries: Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai; London Bankers: Messrs. BARNES BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in: HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, October 1, 1877. ool

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPIANT & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOCHES & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$100,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20% per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors: KWOK ACHONG, Merchant; PANG YIM, Merchant; HO SAM, of Hop-Yik-Chan, Merchant; LOO YAN, of the Yee-On-Hong, Merchant; LES SING, of Lai-Hing-Firm, Merchant; CHANG SING YONG, Merchant; CHOW CHAI, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEI.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on BUILDINGS and on GOODS stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, Nos. 8 and 9, Praya West.
Hongkong, August 23, 1877. au23

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

1. Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

2. Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

3. Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

To Let.

TO LET.
A THREE STORED DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 114, Queen's Road East, (Spring Gardens). Rent Moderate.

Apply to
D. NOWROJEE, Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, April 4, 1878. my4

TO LET.
THE DWELLING HOUSE, "Green-mountain," at present in the occupation of J. FAIRBANK, Esq.

Possession after 15th April.
Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, March 18, 1878. ap18

TO LET.
THE Dwelling House No. 6, Mosque Terrace, possession from 15th April next.

Three Offices, in Club Chambers.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached; House No. 2, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

Intimations.

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

Discount 20%
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG; and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex S. S. Tiger, Revolving Standard Albums, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums, Russia Leather Velvet and carved-wood Albums, Cases and Frames, nice Albums for Cabinet Portraits only. Portraits of the Generals of the present Russo-Turkish War, eminent British Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors, in Cabinet and Cards do. Various Coloured Portraits of English Ladies.

Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

AH YON, SHIP'S COMPTROLLER AND STEVEDORE,

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1874. my1

ESTATE OF DODD & Co.

AT THE MEETING held on the 12th Instant at Messrs DODD & Co.'s Offices, the following RESOLUTIONS were carried:—

1. That the affairs of the said Dodd & Co. shall be liquidated by arrangement, and not in Bankruptcy.

2. That FRANCIS CHOMLEY be, and he is hereby appointed Trustee.

3. That H. ABENDROTH and EDMUND PRY be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee of Inspection.

ALL PAYMENTS on account of the Estate, it is requested, will be paid to the order of the Undersigned.

F. CHOMLEY, Trustee for the Estate of Dodd & Co.
Amoy, January 14, 1878.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agents is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN, Manager.
Hongkong, February 23, 1876.

Intimations.

NOTICE.
A. MILLAR & Co., PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS, Queen's Road East, HONGKONG.

September 15, 1877.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG.
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.
Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

Volume Sixth of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.
No. IV.—Vol. VI.—OF THE—

CHINA REVIEW.

CONTAINS—

Bibliography of the Chinese Imperial Collections of Literature.

Imperial Confucianism.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming, Chinese Official Titles.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

Geographical Notes on the Provinces of Kiangsi.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—
The Manchu Terms for 上 and 下.
The Mammoth in Chinese Records.

Mohammedan Apostles in China.

The Ki-ling identified with the Giraffe.

Life Saving Association, and other Benevolent Societies at Wuhu.

Professor Beal and his Critics.

Annampoo Sovereigns.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, March 12, 1878.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A FOURTH RETURN OF CAPITAL at the Rate of THREE FARLS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 1st April, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on MONDAY, the 8th April.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 8th April inclusive.

By Order,
RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators.

Shanghai, March 30, 1878. my4

PRICE \$6.
THE TREATY PORTS OF China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH POKING, YEDU, HONGKONG AND MAGAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MEUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. WITH 29 MAPS and PLANS.

By
WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNY, and CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNY, F.R.S.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co. HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Sites and Monuments, notes on the Climate and general Topography, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY, giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode of proceeding to the less-frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of Living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS, Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CALENDAR of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

Intimations.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND, THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS, assorted colours.

MENU CARDS, In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.
AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS.

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES, SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE, LOG BOOKS, WILLS.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Lun Hing Street; Chai Heung Toy Hotel, Lun Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Tin Tai Street; Mr. Shi Chuen Fan, Ting Wan Kwai; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street; New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop; Honam; Kwai Heung Shop, Sin Chong, Honam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Hak Street.

Foochow.—Mr. Yi Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Nov. 9th, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be condensed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

	Via San Francisco	Via Hongkong	Via Brindisi
Letters,	22	22	22
Registration,	12	12	12
Newspapers,	4	4	4
Books & Patterns,	8	8	10

Aspinwall, Panama:—

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Letters,	18	34	38	
Registration,	None	None	None	None
Newspapers,	4	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	6	8	10	

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Letters,	12	16	20	
Registration,	8	12	12	
Newspapers,	2	4	6	
Books & Patterns,	4	6	8	

Bahamas, Hayti:—

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Letters,	14	34	38	
Registration,	None	None	None	None
Newspapers,	4	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	6	8	10	

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Letters,	30	46	50	
Registration,	6	6	6	
Newspapers,	6	6	6	
Books & Patterns,	14	10	12	
Registration,	12	None	None	

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Letters,	16	16	20	
Registration,	None	None	None	None
Newspapers,	4	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	8	6	8	

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Guatemala, Monte Video, New Granada, and Venezuela:—

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Letters,	28	34	38	
Registration,	6	4	6	
Newspapers,	6	4	6	
Books & Patterns,	14	8	10	
Registration,	12	None	None	

to British & Union

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Letters,	12	8	8	

to British & Union

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.
† Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Letters,	2	8	2	2
Registration,	2	8	2	2
Newspapers,	2	8	2	2
Books & Patterns,	2	8	2	2

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Canton, and the Philippines, by Private Ship.

Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 4.

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must be in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter.

For greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened if, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, and Switzerland, is bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the United Post Office to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon, or in, any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of elder down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or kingglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted: as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissars, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone: viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Maldives, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

There will be communication with Australia via Batavia and Port Darwin, as follows:—

Leave Hongkong by French Packet, Sept. 15. Nov. 29. Leave Batavia, Oct. 1. Dec. 13. Due at Port Darwin, Oct. 12. Dec. 24.

Leave Sydney, Oct. 31. Jan. 12. Melbourne, Nov. 6. Jan. 18. Adelaide, Nov. 12. Jan. 24.

For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without further charge.

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Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognized rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the actual charge of 5 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses who send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of letters.

But not Warrent Officers, viz., Assistant Surgeons, Quarters, Sergeants, or Corporals.

correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows, that to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon. The English Mail. The French Mail. In the N.E. Monsoon. A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail. The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure, should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafer or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:—

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of valuable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limit of weight allowed is as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs. Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; if without intrinsic value to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Cartridges, Bombs, Indigo, Dyestuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mail, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked h., near the Kowloon shore k., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked c., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Captain.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
Agamemnon	Brit.	Wilding	1550	April 5	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	To-day
Argyll	Brit.	Scott	1271	April 5	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	Ab'deen Dock
Arratoon Apar	Brit.	Macintosh	1392	April 5	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	
Atholl	Brit.	Thomson	923	Mar. 26	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Bellona	Brit.	Ahrens	789	April 4	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Benledi	Brit.	Buchanan	999	Mar. 28	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Bombay	Brit.	Stewart	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong		
Cambes	Brit.	Stewart	95	Oct. 2	Kwok Acheong		
China	Brit.	Stewart	648	April 6	Stamson & Co.		
Danube	Brit.	Thompson	644	April 5	Yuen Fat Hong		
Douglas	Brit.	Pittman	561	Mar. 31	Yuen Fat Hong		
Emeralda	Brit.	Cullen	864	April 4	Douglas LaPrak & Co.		
Fatchoy	Brit.	Holland	395	April 6	Russell & Co.		
Gaelic	Brit.	Kidley	153	Mar. 20	G. McLean		
Hallong	Brit.	Abbott	1712	Feb. 17	Douglas LaPrak & Co.		
Holland	Brit.	Adrian	277	April 6	Stamson & Co.		
Kanchow	Brit.	Green	1360	April 6	Kwok Acheong		
Kwangtung	Brit.	Punchard	674	April 6	Douglas LaPrak & Co.		
Madagascar	Brit.	Tim	884	April 6	Stamson & Co.		
Maharajah	Brit.	Clark	994	April 2	Stamson & Co.		
Malabar	Brit.	Gould	1270	Mar. 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Meca	Brit.	Morley	678	Mar. 17	Landstein & Co.		
Mora	Brit.	Butcher	1427	April 5	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Ningpo	Brit.	Oss	761	April 5	Stamson & Co.		
Orissa	Brit.	May	1118	Mar. 24	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Pacific	Brit.	Goyenchea	69	Mar. 28	Order		
Panay	Brit.	Munk	500	Oct. 30	Remedios & Co.		
Pearl	Brit.	May	704	April 5	Man Hing Chan		
Pernambuco	Brit.	Hyde	643	April 5	Melchers & Co.		
Petrel	Brit.	Brunns	171	April 4	Man Hing Chan		
Thales	Brit.	Colles	740	Mar. 28	Douglas LaPrak & Co.		
Tekya Yen Byan	Brit.	Evans	480	April 3	Caplain		
Yotung	Brit.	Goggin	288	Mar. 27	Kwok Acheong		
Sailing Vessels							
Adolph	Ger.	Horn	867	Mar. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Alce M. Minott	Amer.	Whitmore	1100	Jan. 29	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Anna Sieben	Ger.	Paulsen	326	April 6	Edmund Schellhaus & Co.		
Antioch	Amer.	Seymore	646	April 6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
B. F. Watson	Amer.	Hawkins	998	Nov. 26	Thos. Howard & Co.		
Blanca Perla	Ital.	Tancredi	686	Mar. 31	Turner & Co.		
Black Prince	Brit.	Englis	750	April 2	Turner & Co.		
Bua Fan	Brit.	Englis	574	April 5	Kin-tye-long		
Chandoo	Amer.	Moller	1506	Mar. 6	Caplain		
Conchita	Span.	Remedios	430	Mar. 14	Remedios & Co.		
Cordillera	Span.	Servato	459	April 4	Carlowitz & Co.		
Corona	Brit.	Spence	1189	Feb. 18	Meyer & Co.		
Crossed	Amer.	Graham	688	Mar. 14	H. Kier & Co.		
Edward F. Bouvard	Brit.	Evans	941	Jan. 22	Russell & Co.		
Ellas	Amer.	Barnby	1181	Feb. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Empire	Brit.	Permen	312	Mar. 30	Wieler & Co.		
Ena	Brit.	Assal	773	Mar. 8	Butterfield & Swire		
Empire	Amer.	Leckie	1130	Feb. 21	Messageries Maritimes		
Frederick Clark	Brit.	Brathwaite	495	April 1	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Globe	Amer.	Dwight	1338	Jan. 19	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Goodell	Brit.	Harriott	738	Feb. 18	Meyer & Co.		
Great Admiral	Amer.	French	840	April 19	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Hark Away	Brit.	Thompson	1576	Aug. 12	Russell & Co.		
Helene	Ger.	Pette	773	Mar. 12	Wieler & Co.		
Jean Pierre	Ger.	Volquardsen	607	Mar. 15	Carlowitz & Co.		
Kalaja	Brit.	Legasse	690	Jan. 12	Edmund Schellhaus & Co.		
Kim Yung Tye	Brit.	Ross	690	Mar. 31	Ohlne		
Leonie	Brit.	Richard	464	Mar. 31	Carlowitz & Co.		
Maria Ravano	Ital.	Bichard	874	Mar. 1	Thos. Howard & Co.		
Maria Charlotte	Brit.	Ravona	380	Mar. 23	Carlowitz & Co.		
Maria Louisa	Brit.	Guibon	425	Mar. 31	Carlowitz & Co.		
Marquis of Argyll	Brit.	McKeon	500	Feb. 28	Rozario & Co.		
Michael Belshau	Dan.	Gartenberg	447	April 2	Order		
Mosquito	Brit.	Miles	197	Feb. 24	Olyphant & Co.		
Nimrod	Brit.	Clark	695	Jan. 24	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
North Star	Amer.	Thompson	1374	Feb. 28	Russell & Co.		
P. J. Carleton	Amer.	Amabury	986	Feb. 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Paradise	Ger.	Thuro	348	Mar. 31	Stamson & Co.		
Parma	Brit.	Abbott	369	Mar. 30	Ohlne		
Phillip Fitzpatrick	Amer.	Phelan	682	Mar. 30	Carlowitz & Co.		
Princess Sarah	Brit.	Munchau	464	Mar. 30	Russell & Co.		
Quikstep	Amer.	Barnby	851	Feb. 23	Douglas LaPrak & Co.		
River Lagan	Brit.	Quinn	204	Jan. 17	Chinese		
Rubicon	Brit.	Miller	1066	Feb. 14	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Samar	Brit.	Holloway	1040	Feb. 14	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Star of India	Amer.	Steele	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.		
Sumatra	Span.	Lough	600	Mar. 30	Remedios & Co.		
Teodora	Amer.	Hernandez	2591	Mar. 30	Russell & Co.		
Titan	Amer.	Berry	408	Mar. 7	Brandao & Co.		
Villa de Rivadavia	Span.	Quann	261	April 1	Melchers & Co.		
Vaga	Ger.	Quann	1115	Mar. 28	Russell & Co.		
Wildwood	Amer.	Berriman	1089	Jan. 28	Russell & Co.		
WHAMPOA							
Glenfinlas	Brit.	Wilcox	1868	April 5	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Gustav	Ger.	Johannsen	240	April 2	Edmund Schellhaus & Co.		
Onward	Brit.	Heuer	210	Mar. 30	Lane, Crawford & Co.		
CANTON							
Amoy	Brit.	Drewes	614	April 4	Stamson & Co.		
Fuyow	Chl.	Crowd	950	April 4	C. M. S. N. Co.		

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Albatross	h	German	corvette	600	4	150	April 6	Menzies
Armide	h	French	iron-clad	3820	10	150	April 4	D. Labarriere
Chi On	h	Chinese	corvette	1000	7	150	April 6	Low Bush
Cowley	h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	Feb. 21	W. McF. Castle
Crowley	h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	Feb. 21	C. E. D. Wilcox
Huron	h	French	man-of-war	1200	3	160	Mar. 15	M. Galache
Lapwing	h	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	Mar. 28	W. G. Scott
Mecaneo	h	British	gun vessel	2591	3	160	April 1	O. P. Tudor
Swinger	h	British	gun vessel	408	2	60	April 1	Commodore Watson
Victor Emanuel	h	British	gun vessel	3087	14	280	Jan. 29	Lt.-Com. Annesley
Vigilant	h	British	despatch vessel	856	2	280	Jan. 29	Lt.-Com. Annesley

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

March 30, 1878.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Deutschland	German	barque	600	4	150	April 6	Menzies
Douglas	for Hongkong						
Europe	for Shanghai						
Meichen	H. M. gunboat						
Tai Yee	for Shanghai						

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

April 1, 1878.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Anchises	German	barque	600	4	150	April 6	Menzies
China	Chinese	barque	600	4	150	April 6	Menzies
Coaling	British	barque	600	4	150	April 6	Menzies
Han-an	Chinese	barque	600	4	150	April 6	Menzies
Honan	Chinese	barque	600	4	150	April 6	Menzies
Kashgar	British	barque	600	4	150	April 6	Menzies

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Kiang-kiat	Chinese	barque	600	4	150	April 6	Menzies
Kiang-wa	Chinese	barque	600	4	150	April 6	Menzies
Pai-tah	Chinese	barque	600	4	150	April 6	Menzies
Felbo	Japanese	barque	600	4	150	April 6	Menzies
Saikio Maifu	Japanese	barque	600	4	150	April 6	Menzies
Ta-yue-fung	American	barque	600	4	150	April 6	Menzies
Tanain	British	barque	600	4	150	April 6	Menzies
Yungting	Chinese	barque	600	4	150	April 6	Menzies
Yangtze	British	barque	600	4	150	April 6	Menzies

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Agnes Muir	British ship						
Ambassador	British barque						
Anglo Norman	British barque						
Andros	German barque						
B. Aymer	German barque						
Bella More	American ship						
Canon Harrison	British barque						
Carnarvonshire	British barque						
Ching Tai	Chinese barque						
Chosytha	American ship						

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Comma	American barque						
Endymion	for London						
G. T. Ray	for New York						
John Harvey	British barque						
Joyce Phillips	Light-vessel						
Kelso	German barque						
Kelso	British barque						
Kelso	American barque						
Kelso	British ship						
Kelso	British barque						
Kelso	British ship						

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Alert	U. S. corvette						
Ashuelot	U. S. corvette						
Cyclop	German gunboat						
Lily	H. M. gunboat						
Monoway	U. S. corvette						
Palmer	U. S. gunboat						
Saint	U. S. gunboat						

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, April 6, 1878.

At 1120 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

		Butcher Meat.	Price.	Chinese Names.
			Highest. Lowest. Cash. Cash.	
Bacon, English, .	lb.	500	—	來路烟猪肉
"	Ame. Sugar cured, .	300	250	花旗烟猪肉
"	Foochow, new, .	200	180	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.		180	160	龍扒
Beef Corned, .	catty	150	140	鹹牛肉
"	Roast, .	160	140	燒牛肉
"	Soup, .	110	100	湯肉
"	Steak, .	160	140	牛肉
Bullocks' Brains, .	per set	60	50	牛腦
"	Tongue, fresh, each	330	300	牛脚
"	" corned, .	350	320	鹹牛脚
"	Head, .	550	500	牛頭
"	Heart, .	160	140	牛心
"	Hump, Salt, catty	160	140	牛肩
"	Feet, .	50	40	牛脚
"	Kidneys, .	80	70	牛腰
"	Tail, .	120	110	牛尾
"	Liver, .	100	90	牛肝
"	Tripe (undressed), catty	60	50	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set		600	500	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, .	lb.	300	280	花旗火腿
"	Chinese, .	200	180	金華火腿
"	English, .	350	320	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, .		160	140	羊腩
"	Leg, .	160	140	羊手
"	Shoulder, .	140	120	羊手
Pigs' Offalings, .	catty	60	50	猪脚
"	Feet, .	110	80	猪脚
"	Fry, .	110	100	猪脚
"	Head, .	80	70	猪頭
"	Heart, .	50	40	猪心
"	Kidneys, .	70	60	猪腰
"	Liver, .	110	100	猪肝
Pork, Chop, .	catty	150	140	猪排
"	Corned, .	150	140	鹹猪肉
"	Leg, .	150	140	猪脚
"	Fat or Lard, .	120	110	猪油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set		600	500	羊頭脚
"	Heart, .	50	40	羊心
"	Kidneys, .	60	50	羊腰
"	Liver, .	120	110	羊肝
Sucking Pig, .		\$2	\$1.80	猪仔
Sweet Bread, .	catty	140	130	牛腰
Veal, .	catty	160	—	牛腰
		Poultry.		生口
Capon, .	catty	200	180	雞
Deer, Shanghai, alive, each		\$20	—	上海生鹿
Ducks, .	catty	140	120	鴨
Eggs, Hen, .	doz.	100	—	鴨蛋
Fowls, .	catty	180	160	雞
Geese, .		120	110	鵞
Partridges, .	each	300	275	鵲
Pheasants, Canton, live, pair		\$1.50	1.25	鵲
Pigeons, .	each	150	140	白鴿
Quail, .		100	90	鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton, .		600	500	省城兔
Snipes, .	each	120	110	沙追
Teal, .		820	300	水鴨
Turkeys, Cock, .	catty	400	300	火鴨
"	Hen, .	300	280	火鴨
Wild Duck, .	each	600	—	大水鴨
		Fish.		海鮮
Bombay Ducks, new, per hundred		200	180	肚魚
Bream, .	catty	100	90	腳魚
Catfish, .		100	90	鹹魚
Codfish, Salt, .		200	180	鱈魚
Crabs, .		120	100	蟹
Cuttle Fish, .		80	70	墨魚
Dace, .		100	90	魚
Dog Fish, .		80	70	沙魚
Eels, Congor, .		60	50	鰻魚
"	Yellow, .	110	100	黃鰻
File Fish, .		80	70	魚
Fresh Fish, Large		140	130	鮮魚
"	Small, .	80	80	鮮魚
Frogs, .		200	150	田雞
Garoupe, .		180	120	石斑
Gudgeon, .		100	90	白鰱
Gurnard, .		110	90	紅鰱
Haddock, .		180	120	黃鰱
Herrings, fresh, .		80	70	黃鰱
"	smoked, box	\$1.00	—	烟生魚
Live Fish, .	catty	130	120	生魚
Labret, .		100	90	龍蝦
Mackerel, .		80	70	鮫魚
Mullet, .		80	70	鱖魚
"	Red, .	80	70	紅魚
Oysters, .		110	100	蠔
Parrot Fish, .		120	110	公雞
Perch, .		80	70	頭魚
Pike, .		110	—	鱸魚
Plaice, .		120	110	白鰈
Pomfret, White, .		120	110	花鰻
Pomfret, Black, .		120	110	黑鰻
Prawns, .		90	80	明蝦
Ray, .		110	100	瓦片
Rock Fish, .		110	100	石斑